

ADTEX

Resin Bonded High Friction Surfacing

1 Product Description

- 1.1 Adtex is a flexible two-part solvent-free polyurethane hybrid resin system for use in conjunction with selected aggregates to provide a decorative yet durable surface with enhanced underfoot safety. A variety of colours, textures and shades is achievable.

2 Preparation

- 2.1 Ensure both the Product Information and Safety Data Sheets have been read and understood.
- 2.2 Ensure that the substrate is sound, clean, contamination-free and suitable for the purpose.
- 2.3 It is important that any dust and foreign matter are removed.
- 2.4 Make good depressions/pot holes etc. with suitable repair materials and tamp/roll thoroughly to ensure good compaction.
- 2.5 Remove oil, de-icing salt, grease and similar contamination by washing with a suitable degreasing agent, followed by flushing with water.
- 2.6 After preparation, ensure that the surface is dry. The use of hot compressed air lance is advised since it will also serve to warm the surface and accelerate curing, especially in winter conditions.
- 2.7 Rough tamped concrete or similar highly textured substrates can be regulated by scraping a coat of Adtex over the surface and allowing it to cure prior to commencement.
- 2.8 In most instances Adtex is self-priming. However, on highly absorbent concrete and weathered timber, it is advisable to prime first with our Primer C.

3 Application

- 3.1 Once applied, Adtex is unaffected by any rainfall that may occur during cure.
- 3.2 Application to road, pathway, driveway etc. surfaces.
- 3.2.1 Do not apply to substrates outside of the temperature range 32-95°C. Ensure all mixing is carried out upon a suitably protected surface, to prevent contamination. Using a drill and 4" paddle blend the total content of activator (small container) into the base material. Mix both components thoroughly until homogenous (2-3 minutes) ensuring all material from the sides and bottom of the drum is included.
- 3.2.2 Pour mixed material onto surface in rows and immediately squeegee out, using a serrated squeegee or foam to achieve a spread rate of approximately 3.2 Oz/SF (1kg/m²) (dependent upon porosity and texture). On textured or deeply pitted areas it is recommended that the surface is lightly over-rolled with a 1" nap paint roller to ensure even application.

- 3.2.3 Having applied the resin, broadcast aggregate onto the surface ensuring that the resin is totally blinded by aggregate. If an adjoining area is to be treated, leave a wet edge and apply the contents of the next pack as soon as possible to avoid "day joints".
- 3.2.4 When the material has set, which is normally after approximately 1 hour at 68°C, the excess aggregates can then be removed by light brushing. After 2-3 hours, more rigorous hand brushing can be employed or a vacuum suction method used. Mechanical sweeping should only be used after full cure, which would normally be 24 hours.
- 3.2.5 Deep depressions or potholes will result in the formation of mounds or ridges in the final surface. It is essential that these are made good prior to overlayment with Adtex. Very rough or deeply tamped concrete may require an additional application of Adtex resin to even out irregularities.
- 3.2.6 Once the hardener has been mixed into the base the curing process will start, giving a pot life of about 20 minutes.
- 3.2.7 Tools and equipment should be cleaned immediately after use using a mineral spirits cleaning solvent.
- 3.3 Application to Stone Mastic Asphalt (SMA)
- 3.3.1 The surface draining properties of SMA will lead to excessive absorption of Adtex and may result in insufficient material remaining on the surface to adequately anchor the applied aggregate. It is therefore advised to fill the surface voids with sharp grit in order to minimise resin demand.

3.4 Application to Steel and Aluminium

- 3.4.1 Pre-treatment of steel and aluminium substrates is confined to those techniques that provide mechanical abrasion. The most commonly employed method is to shot-blast the surface to the recognised Swedish Standard SA 21/2, whereby most of the steel has been made bright and the surface is pitted. Alternatively, on flat areas, a good bond can be achieved from coarse grinding with an angle grinder. Wire brushing is not considered adequate since this will not abrade the surface sufficiently well enough to obtain the required key.
- 3.4.2 No priming is necessary, and in all other respects, the Adtex is applied as aforementioned. The work should be programmed to ensure that newly prepared steel is overlaid as soon as is possible, since any traces of moisture will cause flash rusting which may ultimately impair adhesion. Similarly, any aluminium substrates should be over-coated immediately to reduce the effects of atmospheric oxidation.



3.5 Application to Wood

- 3.5.1 Adtex demonstrates excellent adhesion to wood and on new timber. No preparation is required other than a light sanding.
- 3.5.2 However, untreated exposed wood that has turned grey has been denatured by the action of UV light, resulting in weakness at the surface. These areas should be sanded back to reveal fresh wood prior to overcoating with Adtex. Alternatively if the area concerned is too large the surface should be stabilized by first applying Primer C.
- 3.5.3 If both priming and application of Adtex cannot be completed on the same day, it will be necessary to abrade the Primer prior to application of Adtex.
- 3.5.4 Tools and equipment should be cleaned with mineral spirits immediately after use.

4 Aftercare

- 4.1 No aftercare is necessary other than maintenance of appearance by occasional wet scrubbing with a stiff broom. If you are unsure with regard to the application of Adtex, please consult CompleteStreetsUSA before use.

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CompleteStreetsUSA

safe.smart.solutions

866.367.3232 | info@CompleteStreetsUSA.com